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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
OVERCAST.
Barometer 29.71.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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June 3, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 84
Humidity 84

June 3, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 87
Humidity 85

7959 日五廿月四

MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1918.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE BIG BATTLE.

POWERFUL GERMAN ATTACKS CONTINUE.

Further Counter-Attacks by French Troops.

London, June 2.

A French communique states:—The day has been marked by a series of powerful German attacks on the whole front between the Oise and the Marne. After alternating advances and retirements, on which heavy losses were inflicted. Between the Oise and the Aisne, we carried back positions to the northern outskirts of Carlepont Wood and on the heights west of Andignicourt to Fontenoy. All enemy attempts west and south of Soissons and to the north of Vierzy were futile. The battle further south is most violent on both sides of Oureq. The enemy holds Chouvy and Neuilly St. Font. We continue fighting on the line of Villers, Heron, Nauroy, Tries Montheires and Repilly. We hold Chateau-Thierry. The situation north of the Marne is unchanged.

Despite the constant enemy pressure on our right, we practically maintained our positions in the region of the Dormans-Rheims road and particularly north of Ville en Tardenois. A violent enemy attack west and north of Rheims is unchanged. A violent enemy attack south-east of Rheims, supported by tanks, momentarily seized Pompeille Fort on the railway. An immediate counter-attack recaptured the Fort and restored the positions. We took two hundred prisoners and four tanks.

Twenty-three enemy machines were felled and fourteen badly damaged in air fighting on Friday. Six captive balloons were destroyed. Our scouts reconnoitred enemy movements during the day and at night our squadrons machine-gunned marching German troops, inflicting heavy losses. Bombing squadrons during the day and on the night of Friday dropped sixty-six tons of projectiles on troops, convoy stations and aerodromes.

Successful British Efforts.

London, June 2.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Londoners successfully raided in the night south-east of Arras. They took twenty-seven prisoners and a machine-gun. We also raided south-east of Lens and north of Bethune, taking prisoners. There was considerable hostile artillery firing this morning at Villers Bretonneux and Tynes and on the front between Albert and Arras. We took seventy-two prisoners in the recent fighting at Aveluy Wood.

French Still Counter-Attacking.

London, June 2.

A French communique states:—German pressure continues to be intense on the front between the Oise and the Marne. Extremely violent enemy attempts in the region of the northern outskirts of Carlepont Wood and Montinson, St. Omer were checked by our troops, who threw back the enemy to north of the last-named locality. Mont de Choisy was attacked four times by Germans and taken by them. It was recaptured by the bayonet and we remain in possession of it.

Between Vierzy and Oureq, the enemy gained possession of Longpont, Corcy, Faverolles and Trosnes which, however, we re-occupied by an energetic counter-attack.

On the Marne, the Germans reached the heights west of Chateau-Thierry. We hold part of the town situated on the left bank. Violent fighting occurred in the neighbourhood of the road from Dormans to Rheims, which the Germans slightly crossed south of Oilly, Violaine and Ville en Tardenois. There is no change on the Rheims front.

NEW AIR SERVICE DECORATIONS.

London, June 2.

His Majesty the King has instituted two decorations in the Royal Air Force, namely the Distinguished Flying Cross for gallantry, and the Air Force Cross for courage and devotion to duty, to officers and warrant officers; and the Distinguished Flying Medal and Air Force Medal to non-commissioned officers and men.

THE TEA CONTROL SCHEME.

London, May 30.

The War Trade Department notifies that the concession regarding the transshipment in the United Kingdom of the 1917-1918 crop of China green tea for Morocco is extended to all consignments shipped from China on bills of lading dated November 30 next, provided the total does not exceed the quantity previously allowed, namely 11,600 tons of forty cubic feet for the whole season. In view of the situation regarding tonnage from the Far East it will be impossible to make any further concessions regarding the 1917-1918 or 1918-1919 crops.

ANOTHER RAID ON PARIS.

London, June 2.

A French official message states:—On June 2, an alarm was given at 12.8 in the morning and several groups of enemy aeroplanes succeeded in reaching the Paris region. They were met by a lively encounter by our batteries. Several bombs were dropped. It is reported that a number of people have been injured. The "All-clear" was given at 2.6 in the morning.

PLAGUE ON STEAMER FROM INDIA.

London, May 30.

Two cases of plague, one of which has proved fatal, were discovered at Gravesend on the arrival of the s.s. Somali from Bombay. Several dead rats were found in the Somali's storeroom when the cargo was being discharged into the lighters.

LATEST REPORTS FROM ZEEBRUGGE.

London, June 2.

The Admiralty announces that a photographic reconnaissance of Zeebrugge shows clearly a submarine or other vessel lying on her side close to the mole. This vessel was probably torpedoed by the North Star on the night of April 23. The reconnaissance also shows a destroyer, with her deck awash, three hundred yards from the mole which was presumably sunk by aeroplane bombs on May 20.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

AERIAL SUCCESSES ON ITALIAN FRONT.

London, June 2.

An Italian semi-official message states:—During May the Italians brought down fifty-four aeroplanes. The British brought down eighty-two. The Anglo-Italians lost four.

RUSSIA AND FINLAND.

London, June 2.

A Russian wireless official message states:—M. Tschicharin has informed M. Mirbach that the Russian Government accepts Germany's proposal concerning what Finland should owe to Russia, and agrees to cede to Finland the western part of the Murman Coast with a sea outlet, thus hoping that armed complication and bloodshed will be avoided.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

KING'S BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

London, June 1.

The "Gazettes" contain thousands of honours, mostly military, on the occasion of the King's Birthday. Lord Rhonda is created a Viscount. Three Barons include Mr. G. D. Faber, M.P. for Clapham. Seven Privy Counsellors include the leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party, Mr. W. Adamson and the Parliamentary Secretary to the Food Controller, Mr. J. H. Clynnes. Fourteen honorees include Mr. J. G. Butcher (M.P. for York), Mr. R. L. Hartworth (M.P. for Caithness) and the Coal Controller, Mr. Catterall. The knights include the Theatrical Manager, Mr. Alfred Butt, the editor of the "Daily Telegraph," Mr. Le Sage, and the editor of the "Liverpool Post," Mr. Jeans. There are hundreds of recipients of various classes of the Order of the Bath, Cross of St. Michael, Indian Empire, etc., and thousands of Distinguished Service Orders, Military Crosses, Military Medals, etc. for services in France, Egypt and Salonika.

OBSTINATE FIGHTING ON FRENCH FRONT.

London, June 1.

A French communique says:—To the south of Soissons the enemy have been driven back on the Oise. Further south, after obstinate fighting, Chaudin and Vierzy were captured, and lost again several times, and finally remained in our hands. The battle was no less violent in the region of Chazy, Neuilly and St. Font. Our troops smashed the enemy's attacks and maintained their line immediately to the west of these localities. On the northern bank of the Marne the enemy pushed his advanced elements from the northern and eastern edges towards Chateau Thierry as far as Vermeil. On our right there have been very lively engagements on the road from Dormans to Rheims. The situation to the north-west and north of Rheims is unchanged.

THE GERMAN PROGRESS.

London, June 1.

A wireless German official telegram states:—Our attack is progressing favourably from Noyon to the west of Rheims.

SHAMEFUL GERMAN BARBARISM.

London, June 1.

An official report on the treatment of prisoners of war published to-day confirms the unofficial stories of shameful barbarism. One man captured on March 28, 1918, was compelled to work immediately serving a German field gun with ammunition and digging out a position for it under British fire. A working party including warrant officers, non-coms, and medicals was made to work on roads and on light railways under shell-fire and knocked about with rifle-butts and sticks. One man was thrashed until he lay on the ground groaning. One working party had a corporal killed and three men wounded by shellfire. Many behind the lines died of weakness. When fresh batches were captured they were kept working behind the lines instead of being sent to registered camps.

A SUGAR PROBLEM.

London, May 30.

The "Times" correspondent at Amsterdam states that Dutch Indian Plantation circles in Amsterdam were recently greatly depressed owing to the reduced consumption of sugar in Allied countries and the restricted shipping facilities. It is reported that six and a half million pounds of the last crop are still unsold owing to the inability to ship. Sugar prices are now 1/10 to 1/12, which are said to be below cost price. Herr S. W. Zeveryn, of Tielman and van Kerckhoff, and Doctor J. W. Rammer, representative of a general syndicate of Sugar Manufacturers in the Dutch Indies, are proceeding to London to endeavour to remove the difficulties.

ABOLISHING HALF-TIME EDUCATION.

London, May 30.

In the House of Commons in the committee stage of the Education Bill, the section abolishing half-time in elementary schools was accepted without division. Mr. Fisher explained that it was not proposed that the change should operate during the war.

THE MESOPOTAMIAN CAMPAIGN.

London, June 1.

A Mesopotamia official message states:—Our mounted troops, which drove the Turks over the Lesser Zab, withdrew without interference.

FRENCH SUCCESS IN BALKANS.

Paris, June 1.

An official message states:—A Bulgarian counter-attack against our new positions at Stradilgen failed. Our prisoners now number 1,712.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT BATTLE.

British Advances Their Line.

London, June 1.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—In the course of local fighting at Aveluy wood reported this morning, we advanced our line and prisoners thirty. We captured during May 1, 1918, including twenty-nine officers. Our aeroplanes did successful work on May 31. Our long distance bombers in the morning, despite strong opposition from enemy aircraft, dropped over a lot of bombs on the enemy and workshops at Karlsruhe. One British machine gun was returned. Another group of British aeroplanes dropped a ton of bombs with good effect on the railway triangle at Metzablon. We dropped a further thirty-one tons in the course of the day on different targets behind the enemy's lines. We brought down twenty German machines and six were driven down uncontrollable. Our anti-aircraft guns shot down another. One British machine is missing. We dropped sixteen tons during the night, including six tons on Bruges docks and the Zeebrugge-Bruges canal. In addition we dropped four tons on railway junctions and stations at Metzablon, Karlsruhe, and Thionville. All returned. One German night-bomber was brought down in flames in our line.

NEW ADVANCE IN PALESTINE.

London, June 1.

A Palestine official message states:—We advanced our line to a maximum depth of 1 1/2 miles on a front of 11 miles in the coastal area southward and south-westward of Tabor, capturing two posts and repelling several counter-attacks, inflicting considerable enemy losses. The Arabs renewed their attacks on the Hedjaz railway northward of Maan, prisoner-ing 125 and effecting important demolitions.

"WHO GOES THERE?"

A Sentry in Macedonia.

Whoso by night keeps watch in Macedonia may gaze from his post at evening, at mountains behind mountains, at hills covered with a dense and seemingly impenetrable bush, across a plain that divides the mountain systems with leaves upon leagues of fertile land, broken by villages, straggling villages, and minarets. The starlight strikes down upon the twisted strands of wire before him, the remote whiteness of the empty cottages, and a shallow stream that meanders beneath its trellised roof of branches. All else is hidden.

The accumulated gunfire of the entire war, reinforced by the toy-moonshine of Vercy lights, the splutter of machine-gun and rifle fire, and any other noise devised by civilised man, would produce upon nature in Macedonia night little more than a mild sense of inconvenience. What else can one expect in a land of tortoisians?

The going down of the sun is the signal alike for the falling asleep of one half and the awakening of the other half of the inhabitants of hill, bush, and thicket. No sooner has the last light gone from the West than millions of crickets and grasshoppers begin a mighty concert, repeated over and over again. It is a song of one note. In the cricket it is moderately musical; but the grasshopper sound never rises above a whistling whirr. So monotonous does it become that one fails at last to be conscious of it until it diminishes or ceases, or unless one is straining one's ears to analyse another sound that comes from just beyond the wire. This new sound the Sentry, if he be lately out from England, will swear to be made by an enemy patrol moving among the bushes. It suggests a slow and deliberate movement as of somebody moving with difficulty and care.

Suddenly it is broken into by a frenzied scurrying noise and a bump. Hearing these, your suspicions, if you are not a newcomer, are justified at once. It is the tortoise again.

Now the tortoise has but one aim in life—to discover suitable winter quarters. All day and all night he looks for them. That is why he walks slowly, with frequent glances right and left. His anxiety that the winter quarters will not be found before the end of autumn has wrinkled his brow. He blunders through the horsebeans. He cannot squeeze

through narrow spaces; he lifts up one side to get through. He makes a noise out of all proportion to his size. Unaccustomed to leaping, he rarely looks before. He does not see the 6 ft. precipice beyond, presses forward in a fever of slowness, and falls headlong over the side, his shell and claws scraping the rock as he descends. A dull bump marks his arrival at the bottom of the ditch, where he sprawls on his back until he finds a stone against which to lever himself over.

In the dark tree above him shines a reddish light. His noises have produced no flicker in it. It might be a glow worm, or an illuminated watch dial. A pair of field-mice can see better. They see a pair of lights, and remain silent and motionless. But the owl cannot descend upon them from his tree, and pretends not to be hungry. That is why he is so still and unblinking; that is why his eyes might almost be a pair of sleeping glow-worms. He is assuming diadema, and there on the branch he remains like a statue until a grass snake disturbs the mice, and he flies hooting away.

As the owl wheels low over the bushes a wild cat creeps with belly pressed against the ground towards a covey of sleeping partridges. No real wild cat this, but a descendant of the outlaw cats who once purled before the hearth in those empty cottages. The life of the bush, and its tradition of independence, received through three or four generations, have made of it a free lance. It creeps on nearer and nearer to the covey. But the outlaw Balgar dog who steals our ration meat, though no hunter, is coming from the opposite direction. Suddenly he plunges into the midst of the covey; the terrified birds flutter and squawk; the cat creeps off again; and half a colony of green lizards scuttles away among the dried leaves. A cockchafer dashes past on clumsy wings like a ricocheting bullet.

All night long the sounds continue. Nature lives and moves and has her being about the very shell-craters as if there were no war. A hedgehog, lost in the gloom, falls over the parapet, and perforates a rat, which squeals loudly and darts into the dug-out. Hour after hour the crickets and grasshoppers maintain their iteration. At last a jackdaw chuckles hard by, a hooded mope flaps a sinister wing, and a magpie shakes out the black and white of his plumage. Almost imperceptibly the other sounds and movements have died out. The first streak has touched the sky behind the eastern peak. —Times.

TELEGRAMS.

(Special Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, May 31.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. in their 21st report, state:—The price of silver is again unchanged this week. The tone continues good. A fair amount of silver has changed hands. Shanghai exchange has gained a fraction. In connection with the recent United States Act providing for the melting down of three hundred and fifty million silver dollars, it is noteworthy that purchases of silver to replace melted down dollars, must be made in the United States of product mines or reduction works in the United States; also that no limit to date or delivery of proposed purchases is laid down.

EARLIER TELEGRAM.

A BANKING APPOINTMENT.

London, June 1.

Sir C. S. Addis, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, has been elected Director of the Bank of England for the remainder of the year in place of Mr. A. G. Sandeman who has retired.

HARROWING TALES.

What is Happening in South Russia.

Harbin, May 21.—Mr. George Daniel, who was employed by the British American Tobacco Company in South Russia, has arrived in Harbin. He tells harrowing stories of conditions in that region. He was held up for two months at Ekaterinodar owing to the stoppage of the train service. He saw the Bolsheviks take the city, which the Provisional troops, who consisted wholly of officers, were forced to evacuate owing to lack of ammunition. Survivors were immediately murdered. Bolshevik troops went through the hospitals and murdered the wounded, literally chopping them to pieces in their beds. Nurses were killed and mutilated, having their right hands cut off. Mr. Daniel saw the bodies of thirty officers and one nurse, belonging to an aristocratic family, lying exposed to public gaze, naked and mutilated. The nurse's body was covered with bayonet wounds. The Bolshevik soldiers all carried bags for loot. Three of their commanders sat drinking in an hotel. One of them said, "I see no reason why I should not be Commander-in-Chief." A second declared that the matter had better be settled at once, and drawing a revolver, killed the other two. He then declared himself Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. Daniel left Ekaterinodar in a fourth class carriage. Baggage was examined at all stations, and at one a revolver was found in a bag belonging to a young Russian nurse. The Bolsheviks decided that she should be shot and took her on to the platform, where there were hundreds of people. Knowing that protest was useless, she stood erect and quiet while the Bolshevik soldiers first hacked off her right arm and then her left. After that a soldier reached over the shoulders of the others and cut her throat with a sabre. As she fell to the ground, all stabbed her with bayonets. One soldier who participated in the murder came up to Mr. Daniel, who was a spectator, and said, "My God! She never cried out."

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Victoria Theatre—Evening of "Kiss Me": 8.15 p.m.

TOMORROW.

Victoria Theatre—8.15 p.m.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Philippine National Guard.
 San Francisco, May 23.—Dispatches from Washington declare that the War Department has decided that it is practicable to send some of the Philippine National Guard to France. Division officers who are now in the capital are reported to be urging the Secretary of War, Mr. Baker, to send the whole division, organized with a full complement of 25,000 men.—*Nassau Bulletin.*
To Register Youths.
 11 Washington, May 21.—President Wilson has proclaimed June 15 the registration day for youths reaching 21 years of age since last June. The Secretary of War estimated that the measure would add 750,000 to America's fighting force. Foreign registrations will probably be held four times yearly, Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico were not mentioned. Registration for them will probably come later.
A Common-Sense Party.
 Mr. Evelyn Cecil, M. P., speaking at a luncheon, said that we were fighting for the same thing as from the beginning—for international good faith, respect of treaties, rights of small nations, and as far as possible a league of nations to substitute arbitration for war. Frankly, he heard a great deal more about fighting for democracy. If they wanted to get the logical outcome of extreme democracy they had only to look at the United States and Germany. The Londoners protesting for democracy were usually those who had done most to prolong the war and unfortunately we had a few of them in England. They talked about protesting and used other catch phrases. He condemned protesting strongly, but we must not lose sight of the main objects of the war: in our irritation against profiteers. The motto for us all now was courage and sacrifice. It was useless to talk of peace without the prospect of an agreed basis for negotiation, such as the total evacuation of Belgium by Germany. We had certainly no place for a Bolshevik peace. As for future politics in this country, the real distinction was between moderates and extremists, and he preferred to put it between a common-sense party and a party of theorists. What we wanted was a common-sense party that did not lose its head or run after will-o'-the-wisp election cries and theories.
The Copyright in "La Poupée."
 An application was made to the Patents Court recently by Mr. Robert Arthur and Mr. F. G. Lloyd for a licence to take the copyright of "La Poupée" and to produce the play in the West End. Mr. Arthur said that the English rights were vested in Mr. Lowenfeld, now an Austrian officer, who produced the play originally at the Prince of Wales Theatre, and afterwards became the proprietor of the Apollo Theatre. He was not in this country now. He gave the provincial rights in the play, which included the London suburbs rights, to his manager at the Prince of Wales Theatre, from whom he (Mr. Arthur) obtained them; and he had been touring in the provinces and in the suburbs with "La Poupée" since. But the West End of London might not see the play, because Mr. Lowenfeld retained the rights. Mr. J. N. Emery, for Mrs. Wright, Mr. Lowenfeld's daughter, said that Mr. Lowenfeld was Polish, but possibly because of residence he should be regarded as an alien enemy. A power of attorney had been given to his daughter to deal with his property. The Comptroller said that the West End rights must be vested in the Public Trustee, who would grant Mr. Arthur and Mr. Lloyd a licence to produce, and would receive 5 per cent. of the gross takings to be apportioned, if desired, were obtained among English and French authors and anyone else interested after the war. Mr. Wright agreed to this course. Counsel said that Sir Charles Wyndham and Miss Mary Moore had been in communication with Mrs. Wright with a view to the production of the play in the West End of London.

GENERAL NEWS.

Chinese Aid American Red Cross Campaign. — San Francisco, May 22. — The Chinese boys' band and 50 Chinese volunteers canvassed the local Chinese section for Red Cross subscriptions in recognition of the Red Cross relief work in China during floods and famine.

Pigs and Potatoes.

Mr. Prothero addressed a meeting of farmers and agricultural labourers at Fareham recently. He said that the Board of Agriculture was supposed to have said that pigs were not to be kept. That was not what the Board said, and his advice was, "Keep all the pigs you can, but do not do it extravagantly, and do not feed them on grain which is wanted for human consumption." The feeding of pigs should be radically changed, and it should be made the most economical of animals. He hoped that cottagers would keep pigs once more. The pig and the potato were two of the most valuable things that could be grown, and he hoped that there was going to be a very large increase in the potato crop. Mr. Prothero also emphasised the importance of cultivating allotments, pointing out that one of the great difficulties this year would be railway transport, and that, with allotments at hand, we should have our distribution ready made.

Farmers' Assurance Company.

At Bow-street Police Court, before Mr. Graham Campbell, James Edmondson and Joseph Goulding, farmers, were summoned at the instance of the Board of Trade for carrying on at the City Chambers, Carlisle, and elsewhere within the United Kingdom, employers' liability insurance business without depositing and keeping deposited with the Paymaster-General, for and on behalf of the Supreme Court, the sum of £20,000 as required by the Assurance Companies Act. Mr. Frampton, for the defendants, admitted a technical offence, but said that it had arisen from an unintentional misinterpretation of a section of the Act. The defendants were simply acting on behalf of the Border Counties Assurance and Supply Company, an association formed last year by the farmers of Kirkcudbrightshire and adjoining districts for their mutual protection and insurance against losses by fire and cattle diseases. They had made the mistake of beginning operations before the consent of the Board of Trade had been obtained to an application for exemption from the obligation applicable to ordinary assurance companies of depositing £20,000. Mr. Graham Campbell fined Edmondson £20, and ordered Goulding, who had some knowledge of the law relating to companies, to pay a penalty of 40 guineas, in addition to 10 guineas costs.

Lord Jellicoe and A Naval Battle.

Admiral Lord Jellicoe, acknowledging the presentation of an address at the Victoria Working-men's Club, Kew Gardens, recently, said he did not know how many times he took the Grand Fleet down the Heligoland Bight, "dragging our coat tails for the Germans to tread on," but they never came out. There was still the same keen spirit to meet the enemy, but he was not optimistic that our men were going to get their chance for some little time, he thought, said Lord Jellicoe, "that the Germans will remain in harbour—not that he thinks the business, for the German seamen is a very gallant fellow—but the enemy knows he is making out a lack very difficult by stopping where he is, because there is always the threat that he might come out, and there is no situation more difficult to deal with than what is known as naval defensive on the part of a weaker opponent. History has shown time after time that whenever the Navy has been at war and has had to meet a defensive attitude on the part of the enemy, it has only been on rare occasions that the enemy has been tempted out. The Germans are wise enough to know this, and therefore, I am not optimistic as to the chance of the Grand Fleet just yet. I have hopes that it will come in time, and when it does come I know quite well what the result will be."

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EARTHQUAKE IN CALIFORNIA.

Buildings in Business Districts in Ruins.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 22. — More than one-third of the business district of San Jacinto and a smaller proportion of that of Hemet, both in River-side County, about seventy miles east of here, were in ruins to-day, and scores of residences in the two little towns were wrecked, by a series of earth shocks late yesterday afternoon, which caused all of southern California to tremble. The property damage is estimated at from \$100,000 to \$150,000 in the two places. Half a dozen other towns and cities, including Los Angeles, suffered minor damage, confined mainly to plate-glass windows and shattered cornices.

Hemet and San Jacinto have populations of less than one thousand each. They are about three miles apart and lie in a picturesque country, which was described in the concluding scenes of Helen Hunt Jackson's novel, "Ramona."

Only one life was known to have been lost, that of Frank E. Darnell, a retired manufacturer of this city, who was drowned when he fell off a pier at Santa Monica, a beach resort near here. Hundreds of pleasure seekers on the pier made a wild dash for solid ground when the shock came at 3.33 P.M., and Darnell was swept from his feet. Persons in scores of theatres and motion picture houses in this vicinity were frightened and many suffered slight injuries in their rush to the exits.

When night fell over the partly ruined towns of Hemet and San Jacinto order had been restored and organisations of home guards patrolled the streets. Four blocks of San Jacinto's business district were wrecked and one block at Hemet. Three distinct shocks were felt at San Jacinto. The first threw to the ground a number of persons and horses. At the second shock all the buildings on the north side of the main street began to collapse and the third shook down those on the north side.

Electricity failed immediately, and within ten minutes the breaking of the gas mains made it necessary to shut off the supply. The water mains were not much damaged.

One of the freaks of the earthquake was the sudden flow in wells. Many artesian wells, dry for years, showed a sudden free supply of water. This sudden increase of water manifested itself particularly in the San Jacinto River. Before the earthquake it was dry. Immediately after the shocks the river at a point below the town showed a flow of twelve inches in depth and forty feet in width.

The earthquake of yesterday was almost a repetition of that of Christmas Day, 1899, when the two towns suffered shocks of like severity.

Fear was expressed in Los Angeles that several large office buildings had been thrown out of plumb. A survey will have to be undertaken to learn the truth. The Washington Building, a large business structure on Spring Street, was perceptibly separated from the Currier Building, immediately adjoining.

Scores of plate-glass windows were broken at San Bernardino, and cracks developed in several brick walls. Concrete roads and highways leading from Perris to Hemet and to San Jacinto were upheaved.

The earthquake was felt over a wide area in the West. Its most northern extremity apparently was Fresno, Cal. Tremors also were felt at Phoenix and Seligman, Ariz., and at Milford, Utah.

Two miners who were entombed by a landslide at a magnesite mine near San Jacinto were reported rescued to-day. In San Jacinto, latest reports said, fourteen business establishments were levelled and eleven others so damaged that they will have to be torn down.

At Hemet reports said four stores were destroyed and eighteen damaged.

Big War Stamp Sales.

Washington, May 23. — The sales of war saving stamps in April were \$68,735,198, which is the largest of any month. The total sales are now \$203,085,737.

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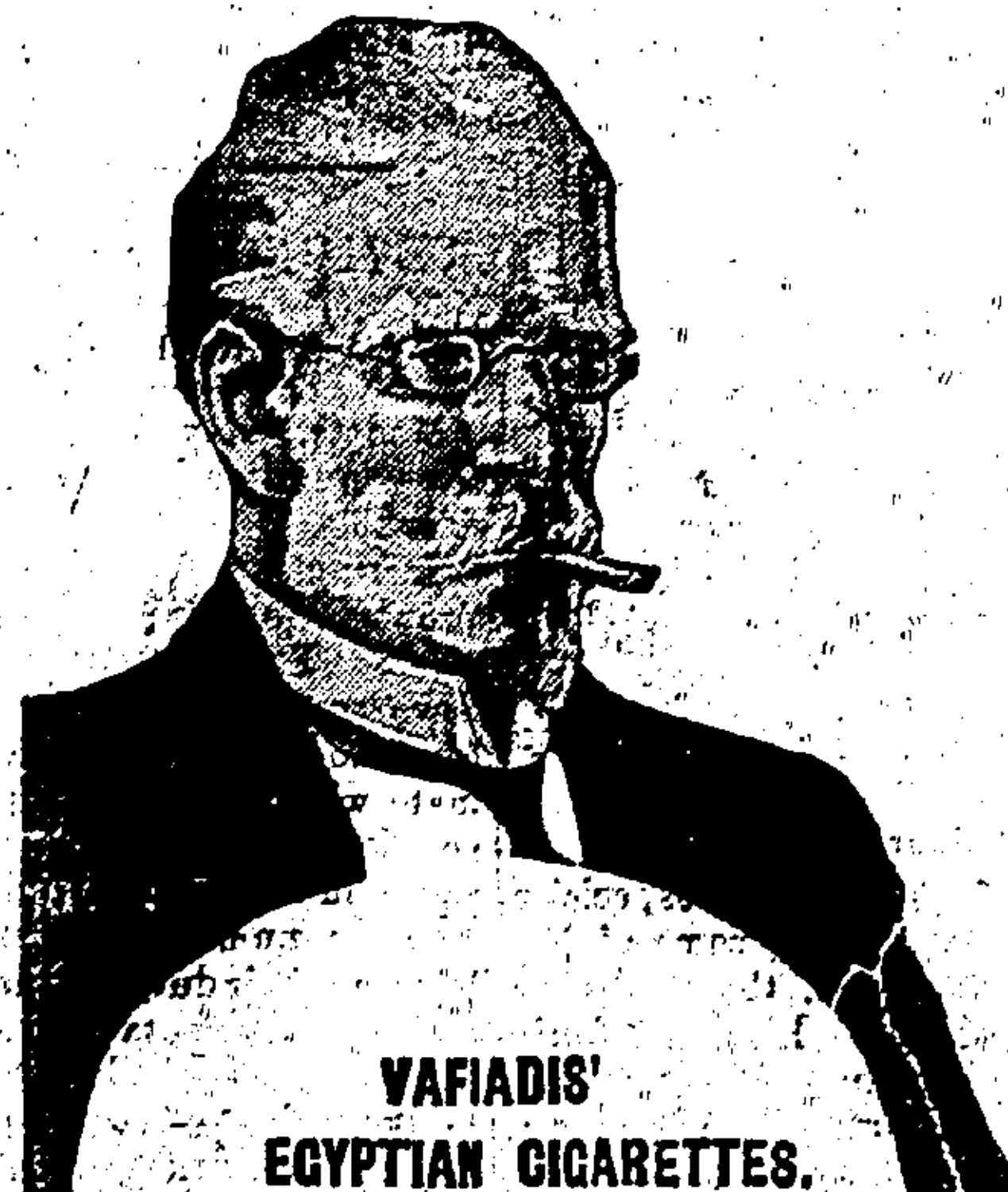
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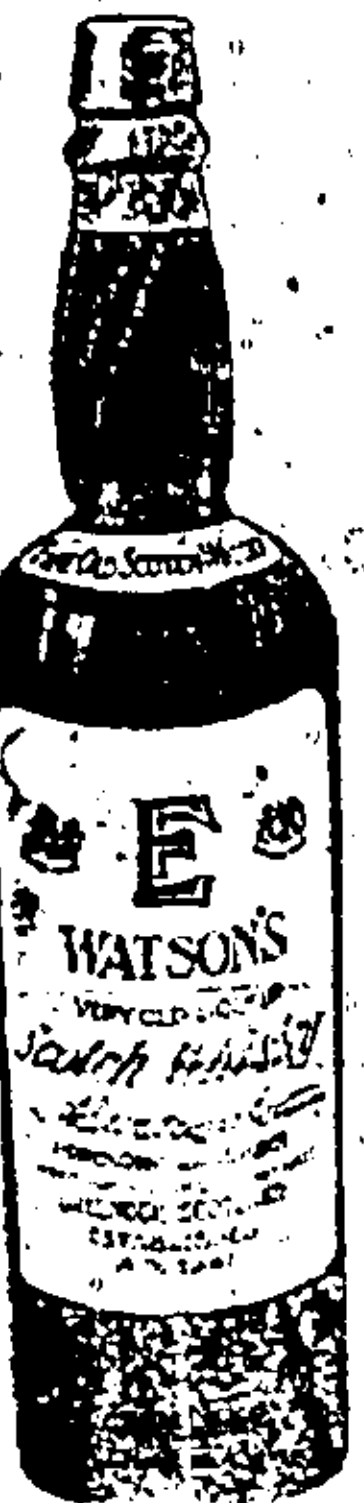
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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1918.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

While the situation on the Western Front is as yet by no means such as to relieve the Allies of anxiety, the news coming over the wires is of a much cheerier character than it was two days ago. There can now be no doubt that, whatever the reason may have been, the Allied High Command in France was at first taken by surprise at the extent and overwhelming nature of the German thrust, and the outlook, as revealed by the telegrams on Saturday, was none too cheery. Through it all, however, expert commentators pinned their faith in the ability of the Anglo-French troops to defeat the enemy designs, even though in the process valuable ground had to be yielded and heavy losses suffered. And the confidence of these writers was also reflected in the feelings of the men to whom the fighting was entrusted. These heroic soldiers knew that they had a great ordeal to face, but the stupendous character of their task appears only to have served to stiffen their determination and to sharpen their enthusiasm. So far they have done their part nobly; they have fought as only men with a great cause can fight; and we need have no fears as to the ultimate result so long as we have men of this type facing the German hordes.

The suddenness and rapidity of the first German onslaught are partly to be accounted for by the circumstance that General Foch could not afford to risk his main strategic reserves until it was definitely seen whether this effort of the Huns represented their maximum effort or whether it was a "blind" to cover an even more menacing operation. Add to that the fact that the Germans were attacking with a tremendous preponderance of troops, and we need not be surprised that they were able to force back the Allies at some points. It is, of course, difficult even yet to predict what is likely to occur, but there would appear to be some reason for the view that the Huns' forward drive has been at any rate checked much earlier than we could have hoped in the circumstances. This effort of the enemy was doubtless intended to be a far bigger affair than any of his previous offensives, yet we find that the slackening of the German pace has occurred sooner than was the case in March last. At that time the enemy almost succeeded in making a breach between the French and the British Armies, but the one gratifying feature of the present struggle is that the Anglo-French troops have not lost contact for one moment, that they have preserved their fronts intact, and that their withdrawal has been most skilfully effected. Above all, no territory has been given up except under the utmost stress and none without inflicting terrible casualties on the enemy.

We are not at the end of the struggle as yet, admittedly, and until it becomes clear whether the Allied reserves can be fired in to the very best effect we cannot but feel some concern for the immediate future. But what we like about the situation is the magnificent resistance which both the British and the French troops are putting up against a most inconceivable odds. From more than one part of the battlefield comes the news that the enemy is being held, while the fact that Allied counter-attacks have resulted in the gaining of ground, the inflicting of heavy enemy losses and the capturing of many prisoners, suggests that the Germans will once again be brought to a standstill before they succeed in attaining their objectives. We have long been prepared for a huge enemy thrust; it has come at a time chosen by the Germans. If they are beaten now, as we are confident they will be, they will never succeed in the future. As one eminent French observer puts it, the enemy is seeking a decision and must emerge victorious or be destroyed. These are the alternatives, and from the heroic manner in which the Allied men are opposing the German hordes we have no fear for the result.

King George.

Although there has been no official celebration of the King's birthday in Hongkong to-day, it can with truth be said that the name of King George has been in the thoughts of all good Britons in this distant part of His Majesty's possessions. To-day our beloved sovereign attains his fifty-third year, and from all parts of the Empire congratulations will reach him and the wish be expressed that he may be spared for many more years to rule over his loyal subjects.

Once again the anniversary is darkened by the fact that the enemy is still unbeaten, but the struggles through which the Empire has passed since His Majesty's last birthday, and which it is at present facing, have only served to consolidate the ties which bind us all in devotion to the Throne. The war has brought the King and his people closer together than any other circumstance could have done. In King George we have a monarch who is as far removed by temperament from the ruler of our principal enemy as two men could possibly be. There is nothing of the blustering swaggerer about Britain's sovereign; he loves to be thought one of the people, for whose welfare he has ever been most solicitous. Even those who discount the monarchical system are the first to acknowledge that no country could have a better head than our nation has. In common with his people, His Majesty has many anxieties these days, but through all the stress of war he has shown himself a real man—calm, confident and cheery; a true representative of British character in the hour of danger. He is deeply revered by all his subjects, who to-day bear him in loving remembrance and hope that the next anniversary of his birth will be celebrated in peace and universal happiness.

Birthday Honours.

In these days of the din and strife of warfare it is only natural that the greater number of honours conferred on the occasion of the King's birthday should fall to military men. So much is indicated in a telegram which appears elsewhere. There are, however, one or two prominent civilians included in the list whose services all good Britons will be glad to see recognised. Labour again comes in for recognition in the fact that the leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party, Mr. Adamson, and the Parliamentary Secretary to the Food Controller, Mr. Clynes, are made Privy Counsellors. Perhaps the most well-deserved honour of all is that which has been conferred on Lord Rhondda, now raised to a Viscountcy. His work as Food Controller has been most efficiently performed, and it is in large measure to his remarkable organising abilities that the situation at home is far brighter now than even the most optimistic had hoped for. He has evolved order out of chaos and will always be remembered for the great work which he has so well discharged. Only two years ago he was plain Mr. D. A. Thomas, but because of his management of the Cambrian Coal Combine he had won much prominence as a man of decided business genius. To-day he is serving his country with his whole heart and soul, and it is only fitting that he should be included among those whom His Majesty delights to honour.

A Great Journalist.

Journalists will be especially pleased to see the name of Mr. J. M. Le Sage, the managing editor of the London Daily Telegraph, among the list of new Knights. Practically all his newspaper experience has been gained while in the service of that journal, which is probably the sanest and most well-conducted British newspaper of the day. He served for many years under the direction of the late J. M. Levy and Lord Burnham, and in his earlier days did splendid work for his paper as special correspondent in France, Germany, Italy, Russia, Egypt, America and Canada. His interesting in these days to recall that he was with the German Army in the campaign of 1870-71, with Lord Wolsey's force in Egypt in 1882, and was in Paris during the whole period of the Commune. He is a man of wide learning and outstanding ability in his profession.

DAY BY DAY.

WE THAT LACK "TIME TO MOURN, LACKS TIME TO MEND."

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the second anniversary of the commencement of the Russian offensive in Bukovina, when 13,000 prisoners were captured.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 2½d.

Religious Meeting.

The weekly religious meeting of the Helena May Institute on Tuesday afternoon at 5.30 o'clock will be conducted by Mrs. Barnett. The meeting is open to all women.

Madame Fairall Robbed.

A further robbery has been reported to have been committed at the shop of Madame Fairall, during last night. A large quantity of material has been stolen, and the police are still investigating the matter.

The Old Excuse.

When charged with the larceny of a quantity of wood from a house undergoing repairs at Yuen-ni, a Chinese told Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, that he was a stranger to Hongkong and did not know the regulations. His Worship sentenced the man to seven days' hard labour.

Theft from Rifle Range.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with stealing a quantity of iron pegs from the Tai Hang Rifle Range yesterday morning. Evidence was given by Mr. Elton, Secretary of the Dockyard Rifle Club, to the effect that he visited the range yesterday morning, and, when near the 500 yards mark, met the defendant with the pegs in his possession. He detained the man and sent for the Police. The defendant maintained that he had paid thirteen cents for the pegs from some other man, who was in front of him. He did not know that they were stolen. His Worship convicted the man of receiving stolen goods, and passed sentence of six weeks' hard labour.

Snatching from a European Lady.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with snatching a purse, containing \$25 from Mrs. Ogley, of 12, Matheson Street. It transpired that the complainant was standing on the Ewang Tung wharf when the defendant was seen by an Indian watchman to approach her from behind and snatch the purse from her pocket. The watchman caught the man, and the purse and money were found in his possession. Evidence was given by Mrs. Ogley, and although the defendant stoutly maintained that it was another man who had picked complainant's pocket, he was sentenced to six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

CEYLON MAN-POWER.

A Big Haul in View.

Madras, May 4.—The manpower question is attracting considerable attention in Ceylon. Referring to the Governor's circular, the *Times of Ceylon* says: "The letter of the Acting Governor and the General has done almost everything that was needed to put the position with regard to man-power in Ceylon on a right basis. A large number of men, torn between their duty as citizens and their obligations to their employers, were genuinely at a loss to know what to do. The letter has put them right with their firms, and has thereby removed the only obstacle in the way. It has had a very salutary effect on some employers, with the result that there will be enough of men within the next few weeks that, when the Government's net comes to be spread and gathered, it will not be a very big haul. Then there is the financial aspect of the question. The undertaking in the letter undoubtedly establishes a basis upon which it will be possible to construct a satisfactory scheme for making provision for the families of men who have hitherto been kept back solely because there was no such provision."

"THE SEVEN PEARLS."

The New Serial at New Victoria.

"The Seven Pearls," Pathe's newest serial, the first two episodes of which will be shown at the Victoria Theatre next Friday, is from the pen of Charles Goddard, who also is responsible for the scenario.

The serial, which was produced by the Astra Film Corporation, revolves around what happens to Ilma, an American girl, played by Mollie King. She is the foster-daughter of Mustafa Bey, a high Turkish official, and seeks to regain seven priceless pearls, which were stolen from her father by an American after the pearls had been given to Mustafa Bey's care by the Sultan. Ilma is given the choice of seeing her father beheaded, of herself entering the Sultan's harem, or of recovering the pearls within six months. She chooses to go in quest of the pearls; but the Sultan in the meantime is in doubt whether he would rather have the seven invaluable pearls for his treasure chest or the one living pearl for his harem. Her adventures furnish thrills in plenty. She elicits the aid of the thief, Harry Grant, the part played by Creighton Hale and their adventures with Nemesis the villain, played by Leon Barry, as time any adventures seen on the screen to date.

Charles Goddard, the author, has written many screen scenarios, including "The Perils of Pauline," and "The Exploits of Elaine," in which he collaborated with Arthur B. Reeves; and the dramatic successes, "The Molecatcher," "The Ghost Breaker," "The Last Laugh," all of which were written in collaboration with Paul Dickey, and "The Man from the Sea" and "Miss Information." Mollie King, besides playing the lead in "The Mystery of the Double Cross," also took the lead in the features, "The On-The-Square Girl," "Kick In" and "Blind Man's Luck." Creighton Hale, who plays the part of the hero, has already won favour from Hongkong audiences as Jameson in "The Exploits of Elaine" and "Davy" in the "Iron Claw." Leon Barry, who took an important part in "The Shielding Shadow" and in "The Mystery of the Double Cross," was well and favourably known on the legitimate stage as Sarah Bernhardt's leading man.

A PRUSSIAN HELMET.

Given as Bonus at War Bond Sale.

Mounting the steps of the sub-Treasury at New York recently, Lieut. Gordon Sherris, of the Canadian Black Watch Regiment, displayed a Prussian Guard helmet, which he had picked up on the field of battle, and offered it as a bonus to the first person in the crowd to buy a \$50,000 Liberty Bond. One man shouted that he would give a thousand dollars in cash for the helmet, but Lieut. Sherris answered that he would not sell it for any price. The only possible way it could be procured would be by buying a \$50,000 bond.

After several bids had been offered and refused, Mr. Charles Atwood Bill, of the firm of Mann, Bill & Ware, said that he had been authorized by Mr. J. P. Morgan, "in the little shop across the street," to buy a \$50,000 bond and the helmet. Later he announced that it would be offered again, on the same terms, the next time Lieut. Sherris could conduct the sale.

Mr. Victor Herbert made a roasting speech in which he said that he had been making music for the American people for a quarter of a century, and to-day he wanted to strike the highest note he had ever struck. He said that his only son was fighting in the United States army, and asked the crowd: "What have you done? Obeying, flag-waving, singing, are nothing compared with the practical demonstration of patriotism you can make by buying Liberty bonds. Unless you do buy them, you will lose all for which your fathers fought."

Other speakers were Mr. George H. Baker and Representative George B. Lunn. Helen Adler of the Chicago Opera Company, sang the "Star Spangled Banner," and the crowd demonstrated its approval loudly.

THE FRAWLEY COMPANY.

Farewell Performance at the Theatre Royal.

The Frawley Company played their farewell performance for the present season at the Theatre Royal on Saturday, when the building was well filled with an appreciative audience. The play presented was the comedy, "A Successful Calamity," and the interesting story of the piece was unfolded with all the usual ability of the Company. To Mr. Frawley and Miss Brown-Decker fell the principal parts, and they again acquitted themselves with great credit. The cast was a long one and the whole of the play performed the work allotted to them in a manner that spelt success. The "house" was an enthusiastic one and hearty appreciation was shown, especially when the curtain descended for the final time on the season's run.

It can be fairly stated that the Frawley Company has provided a series of excellent plays and presented them in such a high-class manner that their stay in the Colony has been immensely enjoyed and appreciated. The patronage accorded them shows that when Hongkong is given something worth seeing it is just as ready to support it as any other community. When the Frawley Company pays its return visit in the winter, it will be assured of another hearty welcome.

CHINESE STUDENTS.

Treatment by Authorities in Japan.

As a sequel to the recent examination of some Chinese students by the police authorities in Tokyo, 60 of them have already left for home, says the *Japan Chronicle*. More Chinese students are returning to China, 180 taking passage by the N. Y. K. *Fushimi-maru*, which sailed from Yokohama to-day (12th instant).

In regard to the police interference with the students in Tokyo the *Asahi* quotes Dr. Terao Tobora (one of the Professors who has taken great interest in China) as saying: "Some Chinese students in Tokyo held a meeting to discuss a certain diplomatic question, but the discussion was prohibited by the Metropolitan Police, and some scores of them were examined. Whatever reason there may have been for the action taken by the police, this is a serious question from the point of view of international friendship, and should not be overlooked. Though the matter about which the Chinese students tried to hold a discussion is kept secret among the Japanese, it has been strongly discussed by the Chinese Press for a long time, and moreover the foreign Press in Shanghai has vigorously criticised it. It is, therefore, not unnatural that the Chinese students should direct their attention to it, rather than their spirit should be applauded. It is regrettable that the authorities tried to exert pressure upon them as if they were a disorderly mob. In the circumstances, any efforts made among the people to promote friendship between China and Japan are rendered of no avail. As a matter of fact, the Chinese students have become so indignant that they are returning to their country. Yesterday I talked with Mr. Toyama (a well-known politician who supports the Southern Chinese cause) about the matter, and we agreed that something should be done to improve the situation. According to investigations made this morning, there are about 390 students who are returning to China by the Nippon Yusen and other steamers before the 18th instant. Owing to the incident, schools attended by Chinese are practically suspended. Yesterday Mr. Matsumoto, Director of the Oriental Preparatory High School, called on me and said that about 1,000 students of the school had stopped attending. To-morrow the authorities of seven private universities and eleven other schools in Tokyo will hold a meeting at Kanda to discuss the situation and to appeal to public opinion."

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Canada's response to the demand for men on the western front is an order by which all unmarried men and childless widowers between twenty and twenty-three years of age, inclusive, will be sent into the army after only a physical examination. No exemptions on account of occupation or dependents will be granted. The Premier has stated that by the end of April 47,000 men would have been sent abroad under the Military Service Act, and others are in camp; but this new measure the Government believes required to fill the contemplated quota of 109,900 rapidly enough to keep the division in France at full strength. If the exigencies of the war and need for reinforcements demand it, men of other ages will be called on under the same emergency orders to disregard exemption pleas. It is a stern step to take at the very time the farming season opens, and in the face of the use made of exemptions to placate local sentiment hostile to conscription, but it is evidence of Canada's earnestness.

It is not often that a novelist condescends to praise journalism. One recalls that famous attack on journalism in "Un grand Homme de Province a Paris," by Balzac. The violence of his prejudice is hardly justifiable when one considers that Balzac had himself practised journalism and, incidentally, earned considerable sums of money by it. The journalist, therefore, feels something more than pleasure when such a master of style as Anatole France, in an introduction to a new book of verse, praises the newspaper as a training school for writers. "It is an inveterate prejudice," he declares, "to believe that one spoils his pen in writing for the newspaper. On the contrary, one gains in that way experience, as also ease and that readiness without which the phrase does not move gracefully and never smiles. It is a good school, say what one will."

Flaubert had a fastidious horror of journalism, and rigorously denied himself even the reading of newspapers. On the contrary, Zola, whose works have been aptly described as "newspaper novels," praised the press as "the swirl on which may be forged a style." Although the value of newspaper writing may be small, the writing habit which is thus cultivated becomes a great asset. Arnold Bennett advised all aspirants to literary fame to write at least 500 words each day. It is this writing habit which M. Anatole France has in mind. "In former times," he observes, "one did not go to the school for journalism, but one wrote letters and long letters. Women in particular gave themselves over to the great epistolary business, and thereby *débâtirent les doctes*. That is the great point, after all, in this affair of writing—to limber the fingers."

The coal shortage in the United States has inspired a revision of a well-known apothegm. The new version runs: "You can fuel some of the people all the time, but you can't fuel all the people all the time." The original, by the way, is commonly attributed to Abraham Lincoln, but an investigation a few years ago proved that its author was P. T. Barnum—a man who might claim to be a good authority on the extent of the gullibility of the public.

It is reported that Lieutenant Marshal, the famous French spy man who dropped leaflets on Berlin, and who has just returned to France after escaping from captivity with Lieutenant Garçon, only succeeded on his third attempt in regaining his liberty. The first time he escaped he was accompanied by a British officer who was imprisoned in the same camp. Both swam across the Rhine and had nearly reached the shore on the Dutch side when the British officer found himself at the end of his strength and began to sink. His French companion, being unable to save him by himself, called for help, and the German police came on the scene. Both Lieutenant Garçon and Lieutenant Marshal are actually residing in the subject of their recent successful escape.

LEAGUE TENNIS.

Results of Saturday's Matches.

Several Tennis League matches were played on Saturday, though at one time it seemed as if the rain would prevent the fulfilment of fixtures.

1st DIVISION.

C. R. C. v. University.

This match at Causeway Bay on Saturday resulted in an easy win for the C. R. C. by 65 games to 34. Scores:—

Ng Ee Kwong and Wong Po Kung beat F. A. Redmond and K. Brayshaw 7-4, best A. Ramjahn and W. Gittins 8-5, best Lim and Chua 8-3.

M. K. Lo and M. W. Lo beat Redmond and Brayshaw 9-2, lost to Ramjahn and Gittins 5-6, best Lim and Chua 7-4.

Wong Po Kie and Yew Man Tuen beat Redmond and Brayshaw 8-3, lost to Ramjahn and Gittins 5-6, best Lim and Chua 10-1.

2nd DIVISION.

C. R. C. v. University.

Playing at home, the C. R. C. second team beat the University "B" by 51 games to 48. Scores:—

Geo. Lee and Lee Fong beat Hung and Tan 8-3, lost to Ang and Chan 4-7, lost to Shann and Wright 5-6.

Lee Wei Man and Ho Wing Kin beat Hung and Tan 6-5, lost to Ang and Chan 5-6, lost to Shann and Wright 5-6.

Un Hui Fen and Mok Hing Kin beat Hung and Tan 8-3, best Ang and Chan 6-5, lost to Shann and Wright 4-7.

Taikoo v. Craigingower.

This match resulted in a win for Taikoo by 52 games to 47. Scores:—

Scott and Aitchison beat Grose and Ramjahn 7-4, best Taylor and Thomson 6-5, best Bass and Kharas 6-5.

Scott and McCubbin lost to Taylor and Thomson 4-7, best Grose and Ramjahn 9-2, best Bass and Kharas 7-4.

Gray and Prowse lost to Taylor and Thomson 3-8, best Grose and Ramjahn 7-4, lost to Bass and Kharas 3-8.

Taikoo v. Club de Recreio.

Played yesterday, the Club de Recreio were defeated by 66 games to 33. Scores:—

McCubbin and Scott beat Hyndman and Gomes 11-0, best Scott and E. de Souza 8-3, best Hyndman and Ball 6-5.

Gray and Prowse beat Hyndman and Gomes 8-3, best Scott and E. de Souza 8-3, best Hyndman and Ball 6-5.

Wigman v. Club de Recreio.

This match, played on the Wigman courts resulted in a win for the visitors by three games—51 to 48. It was a closely contested match, the issue being in doubt until the last set.

JUNIOR LEAGUE.

C. R. C. v. Civil Service.

Playing at home, the Civil Service were badly beaten by the C. R. C., the scores being 70 to 29. Details:—

Chua and Chua beat Goodall and Lyle 9-2, best Clarke and Wood 10-1, best Edmonds and Carter 10-1.

C. F. Lee and Wei Li Son beat Goodall and Lyle 8-3, best Clarke and Wood 6-5, best Edmonds and Carter 9-2.

T. T. Ng and C. W. Cheung beat Goodall and Lyle 8-3, lost to Clarke and Wood 2-9, best Edmonds and Carter 9-3.

K. C. C. v. R. G. A.

Played on Saturday and won by Kowloon with 56 games to 43. Scores:—

Davidson and de Souza lost to Turner and Knight 2-9, best Green and Dunbar 7-4, lost to Hartop and White 4-7.

Brown and Tedip beat Turner and Knight 7-4, best Green and Dunbar 11-0, lost to Hartop and White 4-7.

Mead and Elson beat Turner and Knight 9-2, lost to Green and Dunbar 8-8, best Hartop and White 9-2.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

An Eccentric Scholar's Circular.

Mr. Chang Ping-lin, the eccentric scholar, has issued a lengthy circular telegram to the leaders of the Southwest pointing out their blunders in cultivating the friendship of the Chibbi clique of the Northern Party. He says that from the very commencement to the trouble he has strongly condemned the idea cherished by most of the Southern leaders, whose object has been to co-operate with General Feng Kuo-chang to overthrow the Cabinet of General Tuan Chi-jai. He did not at all believe that three Tachans of the Yangtze Valley could ever co-operate with the South; and now, he says, all his predictions have been fulfilled. The Southern leaders have been convinced of their errors in supporting General Feng at the expense of General Li Yang-hung, in allowing the three Tachans to occupy the provinces in the Yangtze Valley. When Changsha was captured no troops were sent immediately to occupy Yochow, and when Yochow was captured no steps were taken to attack Wuchang; thus time was allowed for the Northern troops to concentrate their forces to recapture all these cities. Their failure is due to the procrastination of the Kwangsi leaders, who were deceived by the proposals of peace. When Chungking and Szechuan were captured, the Yunnan leaders instead of sending one Brigade to reinforce the troops of Li Tien-chai, sent all their forces to contend with General Liu Tsen-hou for Chengtu. Consequently the Yunnan troops have been compelled to defend Chikuei against the invasion of the Northern troops. Now the three Tachans of the Yangtze Valley have completely changed their attitude and have openly supported General Tuan in order to preserve their own positions. He says that should the Southern leaders repent of their mistakes, there is still a chance to save the situation. But he regrets to notice that the Tachans of Kwangsi and Yunnan have only sought to preserve their personal interests, disregarding the general situation in the South. They have failed to understand that being deprived of Yochow and Chang-hai, Kwangsi will not be able to obtain favourable terms should peace be concluded; while without the co-operation of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, the Yunnan Tachan, although the master of three provinces, will be more or less a prisoner awaiting his doom, as he has no outlet to the sea. There is no unity between Kwangsi and Yunnan, therefore Mr. Chang is exceedingly pessimistic about the situation in the South.

HEALTH BABIES SLEEP WELL AT NIGHT.

A well child sleeps well and during its waking hours is never cross but always happy and laughing. It is only the sickly child that is cross and peevish. Mothers, if your children do not sleep well, if they are cross and cry a great deal, give them Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, and they will soon be well and happy again. Concerning the Tablets Mrs. Chua Dottie, North Temaraomang, Quebec, writes:—"My baby was greatly troubled with constipation and cried night and day. I began giving her Baby's Own Tablets and now she is fat and healthy and sleeps well at night." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers, or by mail at 60 cents a trial from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 97 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

THE TROUBLE IN THE INTERIOR

is quickly remedied by Pinkettes, the little gentle-as-nature laxatives which neither gripe nor purge.

PINKETTES

dispel Constipation, Biliousness, sick-headaches, regulate the liver, clear the complexion and aid the appetite. Of chemists, also post free 60 cents the trial from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 97 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

TAIKOO RECREATION CLUB.

Opening of the New Pavilion.

Very successful was the ceremony attending the opening of the new pavilion at the Taikoo Recreation Club on Saturday. On several occasions it appeared as though the afternoon would be spoiled by wet weather, but happily the rain held off and a capital afternoon was spent by an exceedingly large number of people. The pavilion was generously presented by Messrs. Butterfield and Swire Ltd., and it was opened by Mrs. Ross Thompson, who was introduced by Mr. W. H. Prowse. While doing so he pointed out that the new building had been acquired through the generosity of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire who, as was well-known, took a deep interest in the well-being of their employees. A long-felt want was supplied. Mrs. Ross Thompson then performed the opening ceremony. During the afternoon some capital matches were played and tennis was also in full swing.

When the games had concluded, Mr. W. H. Prowse called upon Mrs. Ross Thompson to present the spoons. In doing so he commented on the play referring to the very sudden nature of the ground which had in some measure affected it. The Taikoo Club were thanked by Mr. Chapman, of Kowloon Club, Mr. J. S. Blake, of the Civil Service Club, and Inspector Kent, of the Police Club. During the afternoon capital selections of music were discoursed by the Band of the 25th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment.

The following are the results of the bowling matches, which were a very interesting feature of the afternoon:—

Taikoo. Kowloon. Danvers. Smyth. Russell. Chapman. Morrison. Muir. Wotherspoon. Haxton (skip) 17 (skip) 18.

Gerrard. Kowloon. Middleton. Harvey. Dickie. Dixon. Farrall (skip) 11. Russell (skip) 31. Police.

Muirhead. Floyd. Connolly. Kent. Dinnes. Watt. Drummond. Grant. (skip) 21 (skip) 19. Police.

Esteman. Watt (J. J.). Eldridge. Davitt. Wallace. Watt (R. O.). Macdonald. Gerrard. (skip) 21 (skip) 18. Civil Service.

Anderson. Carr. Templeton. Hunter. Weir. Macne. Ferguson. Bacon (skip) 25. Civil Service.

O'Brien. Fincher. Sloan. Col. Ward. Grimshaw. Foulds. Hamilton. Blake (skip) 12.



LACK OF APPETITE.

When you have no appetite and even the sight of food is nauseating, you will have to build up your blood to get lasting relief. No amount of dieting, stimulating drugs or any treatment that overcooks the blood will help you for any length of time.

You can, however, always build up the blood with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. You can be certain they will make the blood richer and purer with every dose. This healthy blood will help to make your stomach strong and well. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills offer lasting benefit to every sufferer from indigestion.

Send for the free diet booklet, "What to Eat and How to Eat." A postal card will bring it. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all chemists, or they will be sent, postpaid, 1 bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8.10, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, 97 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY LIMITED.

The business of the manufacture and sale of ice and the business of cold storage hitherto carried on by the Hongkong Ice Company Limited has been acquired and will in future be carried on by the Dairy Farm Company Limited. Consequently upon such acquisition the name of the Dairy Farm Company Limited has been duly changed to "THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE COMPANY LIMITED" and its business will in future be carried on under the new name.

M. MANUK,

Secretary.

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

GERMAN DISCIPLINE.

Soldier's Wife Sent to Jail for Altercation With Lieutenant.

Under the heading "A Soldier's Wife in Jail!" the *Leipziger Volkszeitung*, the leading organ of the German Independent Socialists, printed the following item in its issue of March 6:—

"One day last August a non-commissioned officer was putting a private soldier through some disciplinary drill in the public square in Mitten. And he did it in such a way as to attract the attention and arouse the indignation of the public, which finally gathered in large numbers in front of the drill ground. When the non-commissioned officer returned with the soldier to his quarters in the Waitkes Hotel the public followed and stood in front of the place giving vent to its wrath. At last along came a Second Lieutenant with a few soldiers to restore order." In doing this the Lieutenant grabbed the wife of a cigar maker named Steiner, but she wrenched herself free and disappeared in the crowd.

"Now the incident has had its day in court. Mrs. Steiner was charged with insulting the armed forces and resisting the power of the State. She was said to have insulted and struck at the Lieutenant, something which, however, she denied. She was described by the District Attorney as an agitator. The court evidently agreed with the views of the District Attorney, regarded the affair as very dangerous to the State and condemned the soldier's wife, whose husband had been in the field since 1914 to five months and one week in jail. This sentence against his wife will certainly extraordinarily increase the courage and the desire of the man in the field to 'defend his country' as soon as he hears of it."

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 10th day of June, 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Kowloon in the Colony of Hongkong for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot No.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Content in Square Feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	100' x 100'	10,000	\$100	\$1,000
2	100' x 100'	10,000	\$100	\$1,000
3	100' x 100'	10,000	\$100	\$1,000
4	100' x 100'	10,000	\$100	\$1,000
5	100' x 100'	10,000	\$100	\$1,000
6	100' x 100'	10,000	\$100	\$1,000
7	100' x 100'	10,000	\$100	\$1,000
8	100' x 100'	10,000	\$100	\$1,000
9	100' x 100'	10,000	\$100	\$1,000
10	100' x 100'	10,000	\$100	\$1,000

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"BESSIE DOLLAR."

having arrived from Vancouver, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. and stored at consignee's risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godown, where they will be examined on June 5th at 10 a.m. All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after June 17th/18 will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for counter-signature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COY. Agents.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1918.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"TRANSVAAL."

having arrived from San Francisco, consignees of cargo are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. and stored at consignee's risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godown, where they will be examined on June 5th at 10 a.m. All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after June 7th/18 will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for counter-signature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COY. Agents.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1918.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "SIBERIA MARU,"

From SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, AND MANILA.

The above named steamer having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 5th June, 1918, at 5 P.M., will be landed at consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 9th June, 1918, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. No Claim will be recognized after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godowns, where it will be examined on 12th June, 1918, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognized if filed after the 19th June, 1918.

T. DARTON, Manager.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1918.

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P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.P. L. Knight,
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s.s. "VENEZUELA" July 17th.
s.s. "ECUADOR" Aug. 14th.

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For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to:-
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Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Kanagawa Maru T. 12,500	FRI., 21st June, at 11 a.m.
	*Mishima Maru T. 16,000	THURS., 27th June, at 11 a.m.
	*Nikko Maru T. 9,500	SATUR., 15th June, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Aki Maru T. 12,500	SAT., 20th July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	*Shwah-wu T. 8,000	MONDAY, 3rd June.

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Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Kashima Maru," and "Katori Maru," each of over 10,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong.

*Fushimi Maru	TUES., 11th June, at 11 a.m.
*Kashima Maru	THURS., 20th June, at 11 a.m.

Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
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NIPPON MARU	11,000	8th November.

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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

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SHIPPING

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	4th June at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Luchow	4th June at noon.
WRIHAIWEI & TIENSIN	Kuelchow	4th June at noon.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Linan	4th June at noon.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	6th June at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kailong	8th June at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong June 3, 1918.

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Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tijpanas	Java	In port	5th June	Java
Tijmanok	Java & M'sar	In port	6th June	Shanghai

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haihong	J. W. Evans	FRI., 7th June at noon.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgins	Tues., 11th June at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration)

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG	Waishing	Tues., 4th June at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Thurs., 6th June at 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Fri., 7th June at 7 a.m.
TIENSIN	Chipsing	Sun., 9th June at 4 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Wed., 12th June at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Wed., 19th June at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war.

Particulars on application.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when indicated on application.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of lading for Kaday, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

The N. Y. K.'s Freight.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha recently proposed to raise the rate of freight on potato starch and oils to 1,000 shillings to England, but as a result of negotiations with shippers the rate is now fixed at 900 shillings.

Largest Wooden Steamer.

At a Texas Port the largest wooden vessel ever built has been launched, just five months after the keel was laid, says the official American wireless. The length of the vessel is 330 feet, beam 43 feet, moulded depth 27 feet, carrying capacity 4,700 tons. She is equipped with triple-expanding engines of 1,450 h.p.

go Big Ships in June.

New York, May 31.—Mr. Bainbridge Colby, United States shipping inspector, stated in an interview that the American yards would complete 50 major size ships in June and a large number in July and August, adding, "The submarine is at the point of being mastered. We shall choke the seven seas with American shipping. One Atlantic coast yard will produce a tonnage greater than England's total output before the war."

Kobe Harbor Equipment.

Representatives of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Goko Shokai Yamashita Shipyards, and Masuda & Co. have addressed a memorial to the Mayor of Kobe, urging that steps be taken to improve the equipment of the port. The memorialists state that the breakwaters are in an imperfect condition, while there is no adequate provision for mooring and a lack of sheds and warehouses.

Philippine Boats Reported Sold.

Two other steamers operating in the Philippine coastwise trade, will soon change hands, according to information given out yesterday at the office of the Public Utility Commissioner. The steamships Panglima and Antipolo it was learned, have been sold by their present owners. The Panglima is now owned by Ty Camo Sobrin and is now covering the line from Manila to Samar and Leyte ports. The buyers are Ortigas-Hermanson. The Antipolo has likewise been sold, by Francisco Barrios to Compania Maritima for P50,000. The vessel is now operated between Zamboanga, Malabang, Cotabato and Jolo. The Public Utility Commissioner has been requested to approve the sale of the two steamers.

Unlimited Wooden Ships.

San Francisco, May 21.—The Shipping Board's representative after his tour said that he would recommend the unlimited continuance of wooden ship building on the Pacific coast, because the timber and the skilled ship builders were abundant and the industry was well organized. He noted an Oregon plant that is regularly completing big wooden ships in 45 days. He predicted the welding of steel ships instead of the present method of riveting, as welding is two and a half times faster. A giant ship builder, seven feet tall and weighing 240 pounds, in the local yards drove 5,620 rivets in nine hours breaking the previous world record of 4,875 established in an athletic yard by a negro to whom Lord Northcliffe paid \$125 as a prize in a national contest. The new champion, with three helpers beat the best day's English record after working six and a half hours.

The "Appam" Litigation.

The final decree was filed in the Federal Court at Norfolk, Va., on February 7, in the case of the British steamship Appam, captured in 1916 by the German raider Moewe, and brought to Hampton Roads by Lieut. Hans Berg and a German prize crew. The Court previously had awarded the ship and her cargo to the owners, the British and American Steamship Company, and the action now decided finally disposed of the litigation. The Court ordered that the costs of the case, totalling \$34,447, be deducted from the residue of funds belonging to Berg and the Imperial German Government, consisting of cash captured on the Appam and moneys deposited with the Court during the litigation. This sum \$327,768, less the costs, was ordered to be placed to credit of the custodian of alien property. Sixty-two notes of the Imperial German Government, aggregating \$1,165,000, given as security in the case, also were ordered to be turned over to the custodian. No liability is held against the notes, the Court said, as the cash to the credit of the defendants was sufficient to cover all costs and damages.

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The Management of the Victoria Theatre have much pleasure in announcing
that the first two episodes of
PATHE'S GREAT NEW SERIAL
"THE SEVEN PEARLS"
in 15 episodes, with
MOLLY KING AND CREIGHTON HALE

Will be screened at the Victoria Theatre on
Friday next at the 9.15 p.m. performance.

RED CROSS WORKERS.

American Units Face Danger Calmly.

Paris, April 4.—As the excitement incident to the first few days of the German offensive dies down, reports come in of the bravery in face of danger of various workers in the American Red Cross.

Women workers of the Red Cross, who were aiding civilians in reconstruction and relief work at Villiquier, near the River Somme, left their posts just two hours before the Germans arrived in the town. With their automobiles they aided in removing the civilians and picking up many wounded along the roads. The women were the last civilians to leave the town, just preceding the French troops.

Another Red Cross unit, stationed in a hospital just back of the lines, was ordered to evacuate in two hours. They left at two o'clock in the morning, and were chased for miles by a German aviator before reaching a point of safety. The next day the unit went to a town near the fighting line and established soup kitchens for the troops, and first-aid stations for sick refugees and wounded stragglers. The town was under continuous shell-fire, and the unit answered calls at all hours to give first aid to those wounded by the enemy shells.

The unit then took over complete charge of the operation ward in a hospital, the nurses working in twelve-hour shifts in attending to a dozen wounded soldiers who were injured too seriously to be carried further back. The women also acted as stretcher-bearers throughout the hospital, and took over a hotel in the town and conducted it for the use of Red Cross workers and British and French officers. They carried tea and coffee to soldiers and transported and wagons as they moved through the town. Some of the men had not had anything to eat for many hours, sleeping on their horses or along the roadside under all kinds of weather conditions, including a heavy rain.

Four American army medical officers attached to a Red Cross hospital behind the Franco-British front declared their intention of remaining there, notwithstanding the removal of the patients to points of safety by automobiles. The drivers of the motor cars returned with a few American Red Cross nurses, and the nurses and doctors work day and night taking care of the seriously wounded French and British troops brought in from the battle line, only a few miles away. Heavy artillery near the hospital fired over it, and German airmen flew over it at night, attempting to locate the battery, and the hospital was in constant danger. Sleep was impossible for three days.

The ambulance drivers picked up wounded stragglers and aided 800 refugees in reaching a railway station. They also acted as grave-diggers and bearers for soldiers who died of their wounds. The Americans in this hospital saved the lives of scores of soldiers who would have succumbed to their wounds had they not received immediate attention.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Germans Fight Shy Of Anglo-American Fleet.

London, April 18.—The British naval success against German mine-sweepers in the Ostergat recently, says the *Daily Telegraph*, is sufficient answer to the Germans, who say that the British Grand Fleet is in hiding.

Contrasting the British fleet in the Ostergat with the German raids in the Strait of Dover, the *Daily Telegraph* points out that while the Germans in their bases on the Belgian coast are only twenty miles from the strait, the exploit in the Ostergat was a carefully planned operation conducted more than 500 miles from the nearest point on the British coast.

"Such a sweep," it adds, "can be made only by a power in real control of the sea confronted by an enemy who will not risk protecting his small craft and suspecting that such intervention might be the prelude to a general action which he desires to avoid. The Germans had large naval forces near the scene on this particular Monday. They did not send them out, but, on the contrary, permitted ten trawlers to be destroyed virtually under their very eyes."

The newspaper then discusses the theory that the Germans might be inviting naval action near their minefields and coast defenses, and says that all such suggestions have no foundation among those who have knowledge of naval conditions.

The enemy, it says, has gained little new strength for use in the North Sea by the Baltic situation, while British superiority has been increased since the battle of Jutland by the co-operation of the American forces, and the entire naval strength of the United States would be available if necessary. Moreover, if the German naval forces were to be employed advantageously as the right wing of the German Army they should have been thrown in before and not during or after the opening of the battle in France.

"If a naval battle, it continues, "could by any possibility have been decided in Germany's favour she would have been saved the necessity of pressing forward her army, and would have been spared hundreds and thousands of casualties which, on her own confession, she could not afford."

A battle on the sea is fought simply to gain the right to use the sea for military or economic purposes. The Germans have wanted to attain that end for three years and eight months, and if they have not done so while the odds against them were less heavy than they are to-day, the reason is on the surface.

"Still, we can dismiss from our minds all unsupported rumours. The watch by sea was never maintained more efficiently or more effectively than the Grand Fleet is maintaining it at this moment."

CHINESE CABINET MEETING.

Many Questions Discussed.

At the Cabinet meeting held last Saturday all the Ministers were present, says the *Peking Daily News* of May 27. The meeting commenced at 10.45 in the morning and continued till one o'clock in the afternoon. The Minister of War first read a report on the military situation at the front and certain strategic measures recently planned out by the Office for the Affairs of the Ministry of War and the Board of General Staff. One of the Cabinet Ministers then made a proposal for the promulgation of the Sino-Japanese Agreement and the publication of the details in connection with the negotiations. A debate among the Ministers on this question followed but no definite conclusion was arrived at.

The attention of the Ministers was next called to the request received by the Government from the different Generals at the front for the grant of funds for military expenses. After some discussion, all these requests were referred to the Ministry of Finance for consideration. The Ministers found it difficult to reach a definite conclusion regarding the measures to be adopted for encouraging the public to subscribe to the 7th Year Domestic Loan; although the question was discussed for some time.

It is understood that the Tachun of Hunan has made an application to the Government for a sum of three million dollars to reorganise the financial market in his province and that he has further asked the Government to allow him to appropriate certain sums from the proceeds from the Salt Revenue in his province so as to enable him to tide over the financial crisis. At that day's meeting, both of these questions were brought up for discussion, but the authorities present decided not to grant the permission asked for by the Hunan Tachun for the appropriation of the Salt Revenue.

The request made by the Tachun of Anhui for permission to float a provincial loan in his province also received the attention of the Cabinet Ministers. It was decided that the request made by the Anhui Tachun should be granted accordingly and that the latter should be ordered to issue the projected loan in the same manner as it is done by the Kiangsi Tachun. No decision could, however, be reached on the proposal for the adoption of joint measures by the military authorities of Chekiang and Kiangsu for coastal defence.

A telegram which Mr. Chang Chien, ex-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce has despatched to the Government, asking for the promulgation of the Sino-Japanese Agreement was read to the Cabinet Ministers by the Premier and some discussion followed on that subject. As a result the Minister voted against his request. They contended that as the Sino-Japanese Agreement concerns the military secrets of both countries, the Government could not possibly comply with the ex-Minister's request. The request made by Mr. Hsiung Hsiang for the granting of a pension to Sheng Wen-yi was referred to the Minister of Justice for his decision and the latter expressed his opinion against it on the ground that according to his opinion, Sheng is a criminal offender and that it was not proper for the Government to grant a free pardon to him. The Minister of Justice and the Minister of Navy reported the result of the meeting to the President.

WAR DOGS.

How They Help the Army.

There are now about a dozen different means of communication in the army—lamps, flag, heliograph, runner, telegraph, power-buzzer, contact-aeroplane, despatch rider, carrier pigeon, and messenger dogs. Round the last-named there is gathering a wealth of romance, for the dog's value as a messenger is being daily proved in the Army.

There has been formed in England a dog school for training dogs in the arduous and important work of message-carrying under fire. The messages are fastened in a pouch on the dog's collar, and, judging from the excellent results the animals are giving, the time should not be far distant when the names of certain heroic dogs will be as well known to the public as the names of our greater generals.

There is an amazing interest attached to the daily life of a messenger dog. Each animal has a kennel of its own, which it is taught to regard as its own private property, and this kennel is taken with the dog to its final destination overseas.

Moreover, the keeper of a kennel of dogs is never changed; thus the dogs regard one man, and one man only, as their master. This is an important factor when the animals are taken to the trenches and liberated with a despatch in the pouch.

As soon as the dog returns with a message it is rewarded with food. This reward always takes the same form—either meat, or bones, or some other delicacy—so that immediately a dog is released with a message it dashes off home in anticipation of the customary tit-bit which awaits it.

To this end the soldiers in the trenches have orders not to pet the dogs or to give them any food whatever. The idea is that the messenger dogs should have a very "thin" time of it, so that when they are unleashed with a message their earnestness to get "home" will be stimulated.

Army dogs are never fed until the day's work is over, and their ration takes the form of Army biscuits or the residue from the soldiers' mess table.

There are many rules in connection with the health and comfort of these canine messengers. There are hours for rest, hours for exercise; and so much training per day to be done. Thus the messenger dogs are always in the pink of condition, and they have never failed to respond most loyally to the severest test on their patience or their strength.

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WAR COMFORTS.

City Hall Work Party.

During the month of May, the City Hall Work Party packed the following:—198 vests, 45 night shirts, 105 shirts, 33 dressing gowns, 147 pairs pyjamas, 197 bed-jackets, 23 reversible bed-jackets, 39 pairs slippers, 50 pairs ratish slippers (kindly given by Captain Hodgkins), 10 pairs invalid boots, 10 surgical coats, 10 surgical shirts, 78 milk covers, 78 shrouds, 16 mosquito nets, 11 eye bandages, 7 head bandages, 25 dozen handkerchiefs, 15 small pillows, 22 scrubbers, 78 mops, 1 fly catcher, canvas and wool, playing cards, and by kind contribution 38 vests and 13 bed-jackets. These were packed in 8 cases and sent to the Red Cross distributing centre at Bombay.

The wool department packed one case containing:—330 pairs socks, 70 of which were contributed by Mrs. Green of the "Little Bit Society," 9 caps, 30 bed-socks, 21 operation stockings, and 19 white caps. These were sent to the Red Cross Depot in Bombay, for distribution to Hospitals in India and Mesopotamia. Besides the above, they gave locally 13 mufflers, 22 pairs socks, 1 pair operation stockings, 14 helmets, 10 knee caps, and 1 pair gloves.

The Mothers' Union contributed to the May's packing operation of 16 vests, 7 shirts, 7 pyjamas, 7 bed-jackets, 22 handkerchiefs, 8 pairs socks, 4 pairs gloves, 4 night shirts, and 4 knee caps.

CANTON NEWS.

Big Floods Reported.

Owing to the continuous fall of rain all districts along the North-East and West Rivers are greatly flooded. Several dykes have been washed away and villages are submerged. Many of the inhabitants in the flooded regions are living on the rooftops and on the hills waiting for relief. According to telegrams received, the water in many places has risen from 20 to 30 feet. The rice crop has been greatly damaged. Many charitable organisations in Canton have been requested to support the poor sufferers in the distressed areas.

Chan Kwang-ming reports to Canton that the Canton troops occupied Wing Tung City, Fukien, on May 30.

According to reports from all sources, Yuan Tai, the commander of the Hsiungshen garrison, has declared independence. It is said that the cause of Yuan Tai's action is that he received orders to hand over his command, and that, as he has never been on good terms with the civilian soldiers and his transfer might cause the disbandment of his troops, he is compelled to declare independence, and to join Lung Chai Kwong. The Military Government of Canton has despatched troops for his suppression. (The inhabitants of Chai Shan District are now getting alarmed over the situation and many have fled to Kiangsu with all their belongings. It is said that the soldiers there are still keeping order, and that notices from the Commander of Lung Chai Kwong's troops have been posted all over the City.)

After a great number of baskets full of sand and gravel are treated in this way the particles of gold are removed from the inclined plane, which is then ready for operation again. One yield daily quantity of gold equal in value to about 20 or 30 cents (U. S. currency). One man shovels the sand and gravel into the basket, while the other shakes the basket and pours the gold over its contents. It can readily be seen that fortune is not made in securing gold in this fashion.

BELL'S VAUDEVILLE.

Coming Attraction at the Victoria.

Patrons of the Victoria Theatre and the public in general will be glad to hear that a special attraction will be offered at this popular house of entertainment for three nights, commencing to-morrow. Bell's Vaudeville Company will then be appearing, and a bright and jolly programme is promised. The two leading members of the Company are Mr. Fred Keeley and Miss Ivy Aldous, who will be remembered here as favourites among the "Fantasies," and who will be giving the public something new in the way of singing, dancing and talking. Their dancing turns are a speciality and have delighted all who have seen them. There are other artists as well, including a ragtime pianist, and the bill of fare is said to be as varied as it is pleasing.

The Company has just had a big success in Singapore, and after the brief season here a visit will most probably be paid to Canton, where the little party should be heartily welcomed.

YANGTZE GOLD.

How it is Mined.

These interesting paragraphs come from Chungking by way of Washington, D.C., having been written for "Commerce Reports" by G. C. Hanson, American Consul at Chungking.

The water of the Yangtze River at the end of January was at its lowest level, and opposite Chungking stretches of its gravel bed were high and dry. On these gravel beds could be seen numerous Chinese washing the sands of the river bottom for gold.

The Chinese work in groups of two men, and the apparatus used by them is simple. It consists of an inclined plane formed by narrow strips of bamboo placed one on top of the other, and the contents, which are shaken during the pouring, the water, carrying with it the fine sand that passes through the meshes of the basket, runs down the inclined plane. The fine bamboo cross-pieces of the plane are so arranged that minute particles of gold are caught on the upper edges of each bamboo strip.

After a great number of baskets full of sand and gravel are treated in this way the particles of gold are removed from the inclined plane, which is then ready for operation again. One yield daily quantity of gold equal in value to about 20 or 30 cents (U. S. currency). One man shovels the sand and gravel into the basket, while the other shakes the basket and pours the gold over its contents. It can readily be seen that fortune is not made in securing gold in this fashion.

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THE KAISER'S PEACE.

"The Powers of Heaven Must Stand by Us."

The following is the official text of the speech delivered by the German Emperor at Homburg on February 10, on the occasion of the celebration of the conclusion of peace with the Ukraine:—

My dear Homburgers,—With my whole heart I thank you for the simple celebration and the warm words which your municipal chief has just spoken to me. Hard times have passed over us, and each has had to bear the burden of care and mourning, grief and trouble—not least he who stands before you. In him are united the care and sorrow of a whole people, and its suffering. In this very Court I saw, as a small boy, the Homburgers stand in 1870-71 under the leadership of old Jacob, when they came to lay their homage before my mother of blessed memory after the news of great victories. That scene stamped itself for ever on my soul. Then I did not dream that it would be my lot to fight for the preservation of that which my grandfather and my departed father had won and achieved.

Our Lord God has certainly something in mind for our German people. That is why He has sent us to school, and every serious and clear-thinking man among you will agree with me that this was necessary. We often tread false paths. By means of this hard schooling the Lord has shown us whether we want to go. But at the same time the world was not treading the right path. Those who have followed history can see how our Lord God has tried, through one people after another, to bring the world on to the right path. The peoples themselves could not manage it. The Roman Empire sank away, the Frankish Empire fell to pieces, likewise the old German Empire. Now he has set us tasks.

We Germans, who still have ideals, are to work to bring about better times; we are to fight for Right, Good Faith, and Morality. Our Lord God means to have peace, but such a peace in which the world endeavours to do what is right and good. We have to bring peace to the world, and we will do it one way or the other. Tomorrow we managed it in friendly fashion. The enemy who, beaten by our arms, once that fighting was more free, and who held on to his land, gets "the hand." We grip him. But he who will not accept peace, but on the contrary shedding the blood of his own and of other people, will not have peace, but we must secure it. That is our task, for which all must work, men and women. We wish to live in friendship with our neighbours, and we wish to see the first of all the victory of Germany over our enemies, and we wish to see the first of all the victory of Germany over our enemies.

That is our task, for which all must work, men and women. We wish to live in friendship with our neighbours, and we wish to see the first of all the victory of Germany over our enemies, and we wish to see the first of all the victory of Germany over our enemies. That is our task, for which all must work, men and women. We wish to live in friendship with our neighbours, and we wish to see the first of all the victory of Germany over our enemies, and we wish to see the first of all the victory of Germany over our enemies.

